

86. PHALACROCORAX AFRICANUS. *Long-tailed Cormorant.*

Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 407.

Shelley does not mention this species in the 'Birds of Egypt,' but there is a specimen in the British Museum obtained by him in the Fayoum. I saw a number for sale at the fish-market just outside Damietta on the 5th of March.

87. STERNA CASPIA. *Caspian Tern.*

On the 18th of April a couple were seen, one of which was obtained.

88. STERNA MINUTA. *Lesser Tern.*

During my stay I heard a great many references made to a small Tern, which, from the description, I concluded must belong to this species. It is much sought after by the native gunners, as they receive a good price for its skin from the plume-dealers of Damietta. Its local name is "Abu Da'a," and it regularly arrives in this part of Egypt towards the end of April. Mr. Gurney ('Rambles of a Naturalist,' p. 233) considers that this species should be looked upon as a summer, rather than a winter, visitor.

89. LARUS FUSCUS. *Lesser Black-backed Gull.*

A few were occasionally seen near the edge of the Lake.

90. PODICIPES NIGRICOLLIS. *Eared Grebe.*

During March I obtained several of these birds which had been netted on the Lake.

VII.—Notes on the Parrots. (Part III.)

By T. SALVADORI, H.M.B.O.U.*

Fam. IV. CACATUIDÆ (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xx. p. 101).

This Family is generally recognised as quite distinct among the Psittaci. The species are not numerous, and none of the forms described since the publication of the 'Catalogue' stand on a very solid foundation.

* Continued from 'The Ibis,' 1905, p. 542.

MICROGLOSSUS Geoffr. St.-Hil.

MICROGLOSSUS ATERRIMUS (Gm.) ; Büttik. Not. Leyd. Mus. xvi. pp. 166-167 (19th Nov., 1894) * ; Le Souëf, Ibis, 1898, p. 56 (nesting-habits) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 1, n. 2 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9 (1900).

Microglossus salvadorii Meyer, Bull. B. O. C. iv. p. vi (Arfak Mts.) (21st Nov., 1894) ; id. Ibis, 1895, p. 145 ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 1, n. 3 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 2 (1900) (= *aterrimus*).

Microglossus aterrimus aterrimus Rothsch. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 77 (1901).

Dr. Meyer (*l. c.*) has described as belonging to a distinct species a bird which differs from the adult of *M. aterrimus* in being more or less varied or banded with yellow ; in the 'Catalogue of the Parrots' I have described a similar bird as the young of *M. aterrimus* ; Dr. Büttikofer (*l. c.*) has done the same, and I believe that this view is correct. It must be remembered that the genus *Microglossus* is nearly allied to the Australian genus *Calyptorhynchus*, the members of which have the young and even the females variegated with yellow.

MICROGLOSSUS ALECTO (Less.).

Microglossus aterrimus var. *alecto* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 1 (1899).

Microglossus aterrimus alecto Rothsch. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 77 (1901).

The *Microglossi* from the Aru Islands and the Western Papuan Islands, as already stated by me in the 'Catalogue of the Parrots,' although smaller than those from the mainland, can, in my opinion, scarcely be recognised as a distinct form.

CALYPTORHYNCHUS V. & H.

CALYPTORHYNCHUS BAUDINI Vig. ; Le Souëf, Victor. Natural. xvi. p. 102 (1899) (eggs) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 1 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10, n. 1 (1900) ; Milligan, Emu, iii. pp. 12, 19, pl. ii. (nest) (1903).

* "On the Immature Dress of *Microglossus aterrimus*."

CALYPTORHYNCHUS FUNEREUS (Shaw) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2. n. 5 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10, n. 2 (1900) ; North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. p. 265 (xanthochrosis) (1904).

CALYPTORHYNCHUS XANTHONOTUS Gould ; Morton, P. R. Soc. Tasm. 1896, p. 100 (nidification) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10, n. 3 (1900).

Calyptorhynchus funereus var. *xanthonota* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899).

CALYPTORHYNCHUS BANKSI (Lath.) ; North, Victor. Natural. xii. pp. 136-137 (1895) (nesting-habits) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10 (1900).

CALYPTORHYNCHUS MACRORHYNCHUS Gould ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10 (1900) ; Le Souëf, Victor. Natural. xix. pp. 91, 92 (1902) (eggs described).

Calyptorhynchus banksi var. *macrorhyncha* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899).

Calyptorhynchus banksi macrorhynchus Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 212 (Alligator River) (1905).

CALYPTORHYNCHUS STELLATUS Wagl. ; Collet, P. Z. S. 1898, pp. 355, 356 ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10 (1900).

Calyptorhynchus banksi var. *stellata* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899).

The question whether the three black Cockatoos (*C. banksi*, *C. macrorhynchus*, and *C. stellatus*) are specifically different or not is still unsettled.

CALLOCEPHALON LESS.

CALLOCEPHALON GALEATUM (Lath.) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 8 (1899) ; Le Souëf, Victor. Natural. xvi. p. 102 (1899) (eggs described).

Callocephalum galeatum Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10 (1900).

CACATUA Vieill.

CACATUA GALERITA (Lath.) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 9 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10, n. 1 (1900) ; Rothsch. &

Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 78 (1901); North, Rec. Austr. Mus. v. p. 267 (1904) (traces of melanism).

Cacatua galeritus Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 211 (N.W. Austr.) (1905).

“*C. galerita* of Australia differs at first sight from *C. triton* in its more pointed, strongly laterally incurved, and more recurved feathers of the crest.” (Rothsch. & Hartert, *l. c.*)

CACATUA TRITON (Temm.) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 10 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10 (1900).

Cacatua triton trobriandi (Finsch); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 245 (1896) (Fergusson I.); v. p. 531 (1898) (Sudest I.); vi. p. 82 (1899) (Rossel I.), p. 213 (1899) (St. Aignan), p. 216; Rothsch. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 79 (1901) (Fergusson, Trobriand, Woodlark, Sudest, Rossel, and St. Aignan Islands).

Cacatua triton var. *trobriandi* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899).

Cacatua triton macrolopha (Rosenb.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 246 (1896) (Western Papuan I.); Rothsch. & Hartert, op. cit. viii. p. 78 (1901) (Mysol, Salwatty, Waigiui, and Aru Islands).

Cacatua triton triton, Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 5 (1901) (Goram-laut and Ceram-laut!); Rothsch. & Hartert, *t. c.* p. 78 (1901).

Dr. Hartert has strongly advocated the separation of *C. triton* into three subspecies: a larger one from the mainland of New Guinea, an intermediate one (*C. trobriandi*) from the Eastern Papuan Islands, and a smaller one (*C. macrolopha*) from the Western Papuan Islands and the Aru Islands. In the ‘Catalogue of Birds’ I have already mentioned these races, but I am still of opinion that they cannot be accepted as specifically or even subspecifically distinct. On the mainland of New Guinea there are large and small birds, of the latter description are those from Sorong and Ramoi on the western coast of New Guinea and also those from the Katau River on the southern coast, while some from Mysore in Geelvink Bay are exceptionally large (I have measured the wing of one reaching 355 millimetres) and others from the same island are of the ordinary size.

I have noticed that in one place (Nov. Zool. iii. p. 531) Dr. Hartert says that the form from the Western Papuan Islands (*C. macrolopha*) is intermediate between *C. triton* and *C. trobriandi*, while later (Nov. Zool. viii. p. 79) Rothschild and Hartert assert that *C. macrolopha* is somewhat smaller than *C. trobriandi*; in fact, Dr. Hartert has recognised that in male birds from St. Aignan (*C. trobriandi*) the "beaks are fully as big as they are in some males from New Guinea."

I should say that *C. triton* is a very variable species as regards dimensions.

CACATUA PARVULA (Bp.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 120 (1898); Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 11 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10 (1900).

Cacatua sulphurea parvula Hartert, Nov. Zool. iv. p. 165 (1897) (Lesser Sunda Is.); Meyer & Wiglesw. B. of Celebes, i. p. 130 (pt.) (1898).

Cacatua parvula parvula Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 120 (1898) (Timor, Semaó).

Dr. Hartert has the following remark:—"Exactly like *C. sulphurea sulphurea* and of about the same dimensions, not smaller, with the beaks as a rule as powerful as in any from Celebes, but the ear-coverts paler and much less yellow."

I must notice that while Dr. Hartert at first considered *C. parvula* a subspecies of *C. sulphurea*, he has recognised it as a distinct species later.

CACATUA OCCIDENTALIS Hartert; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10, n. 4 (1900).

Cacatua parvula Hartert (nec Bp.?), Nov. Zool. iii. p. 503 (1896) (Lombok); Everett, *ibid.* p. 596 (1896); Hartert, *op. cit.* v. p. 45 (1898) (Flores).

Cacatua parvula occidentalis Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 120 (1898) (Lomboek, Flores, Sumbawa), p. 461 (Pantar, Alor) (1898).

Cacatua parvula var. *occidentalis* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899).

While typical *C. parvula* seems to be confined to Semaó

and Timor, *C. occidentalis*, with its larger bill, would be its representative form in Lomboek, Flores, and Sumbawa. Specimens from all these localities were attributed by me (Cat. B. xx. p. 120) to one and the same species, and I am still in doubt whether they can be separated. Dr. Hartert has already recognised that specimens from Pantar and Alor have the bill less powerful than those from Lomboek.

CACATUA SULPHUREA (Gm.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iv. p. 164 (1897); Meyer & Wiglesw. B. of Celebes, i. p. 128 (1898); Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 10, n. 5 (1900).

Cacatua sulphurea sulphurea Hartert, Nov. Zool. iv. p. 165 (1892).

Cacatua sulphureus (sic) Hartert, Nov. Zool. x. p. 22 (Tomia, Binongka, and Watjee I.) (1903).

CACATUA DJAMPEANA Hartert; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 6 (1900).

Cacatua sulphurea Hartert (nec Gm.), Nov. Zool. iii. p. 176 (1896) (Djampea).

Cacatua sulphurea djampeana Hartert, Nov. Zool. iv. p. 164 (1897) (Djampea); Meyer & Wiglesw. B. of Celebes, i. p. 130 (1898); Hartert, Nov. Zool. x. p. 22 (1903) (= *sulphurea*?).

Cacatua sulphurea var. *djampeana*, Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2 (1899).

Dr. Hartert has separated subspecifically from the Celebesian *C. sulphurea* the Djampean Cuckoo (of which he had only two females) on account of the smaller bill, 24 mm. from the end of cere to the tip in a straight line, while the bills of females from Celebes measure 27 mm. "Iris crimson-lake; orbital skin white; bill greyish black; feet dark grey; claws black" (*Doherty*).

The value of this form, even as a subspecies, has always appeared to me very questionable, and it seems that even Dr. Hartert's confidence in *C. djampeana* has been lately shaken, he having found that in specimens from Tukangbesi, south-east of Celebes, the males have large bills like those

from Celebes, while the females have them no larger than those from Djampea.

CACATUA CITRINOCRISTATA (Fras.) ; Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 587 (1896) (Sumba); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. n. 1, p. 9 (1897); Hartert, op. cit. v. p. 472 (1898) (Sumba); Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 13 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 7 (1900).

Forbes and Robinson mention a co-type or authentic specimen of the species in the Liverpool Museum.

CACATUA LEADBEATERI (Vig.); Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 14 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 8 (1900); Tuck, Zoologist, 1901, p. 478 (breeding in England).

CACATUA ALBA (P. L. S. Müll.); Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 2, n. 15 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 9 (1900).

Cacatua albus (sic) Hartert, Nov. Zool. x. p. 4 (Obi major), p. 45 (Batjan) (1903).

CACATUA GYMNOPSIS Sclat.; North, Pr. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2) ix. pp. 37, 38 (habitat) (1894)*; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 3, n. 18 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 12 (1900); Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 211 (1905).

This bird is now known from Depot Creek in Central South Australia and Northern Queensland. The Tring Museum has recently received it from Flora Valley and the Alligator River in N.W. Australia, and from Eureka, N. Territory.

CACATUA GOFFINI Finsch; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 14 (1900); Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 5 (Toel, Little Key), p. 165 (Larat, Timor-laut) (1901), xi. p. 195 (Kisser) (1904).

Cacatua sanguinea var. *goffini* Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 3 (1899).

We know for certain that this bird is a native of the Tenimber Islands, and I firmly believe that the birds which have been found in Little Key and Kisser must have been brought there alive by man.

CACATUA DUCORPSI J. & P.; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 3, n. 20 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 11, n. 15 (1900); Rothsch.

* See also on the *patria* of *Cacatua gymnopsis*, 'Ibis,' 1894, p. 454.

& Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 187 (Kulambangra, Fauro, Guadalcanar) (1901), p. 377 (Guadalcanar) (1901), ix. p. 588 (Isabel I.) (1902), xii. p. 254 (Rendova, New Georgia, Bougainville) (1905).

The females have the bills distinctly smaller than the males (*Rothsch. & Hartert*).

CACATUA ROSEICAPILLA Vieill.; Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 212 (Alligator River) (1905).

LICMETIS Wagl.

I have met with no recent remarks on the two species of this genus.

CALOPSITTACUS LESS.

CALOPSITTACUS NOVE-HOLLANDIÆ (Gm.); Sharpe, Handlist, ii. p. 11 (1900).

Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 3 (1899); Hartert, Nov. Zool. xii. p. 212 (Derby) (1905).

[To be continued.]

VIII.—*The Breeding-grounds of the Rosy Gull.*

By S. A. BUTURLIN.

THE Rosy Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) breeds quite commonly in the Kolymá Delta (where I am now staying) and is actually the most numerous member of the Order Gaviæ there during the summer, except the Black-capped Tern. Up to the time of writing (June 23rd) I have collected 38 skins and 36 eggs of this pretty bird, though I have spared large numbers of adults and their nests expressly to enable me to acquire a sufficient quantity of the young in down and of specimens in the immature plumage.

The delta of the Kolymá, which is the easternmost of the great rivers of the North Polar basin, lies, roughly speaking, between $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $69\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N. lat. and from 159° to $161\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. long. This vast area, at least 15,000 square kilometres in extent,